



CWMBRAN

**PUBLIC HEALTH
1969**

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ending

31st December, 1969.

Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.
Tel: Cwmbran 3325

Hywel G. Jenkins,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.



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To: The Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Cwmbran.
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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1969. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W.J. Waters.

Members:

Councillor J.B. Adams
" O. James M.B.E.
" E.E. Moule.
" J.O. Price.
" H. Sweeting.

Councillor C.J. Jackson.
" W.E. Jones.
" D.G. Price.
" D.J. Rex.
" B.R. Tunley.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff consisted of:-

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council, which includes the whole of the Cwmbran New Town.
- (b) The Chief Public Health Inspector - Mr. D.G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) The Additional Public Health Inspector - Mr. T. Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (d) Clerk/Typist - Mrs. B.J. James.
- (e) Rodent Operator - Mr. R. Petheram.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of the new town as a whole is now in excess of 45,000.

The Development Corporation is continuing to build unit factories and to encourage industrial enterprises to come into the area. During 1969 one of the largest new factories was completed and taken over by C.C.L. Ltd., manufacturers of electric capacitors. Cwmbran has recently been declared an Intermediate (or 'Grey') Area for the purpose of government grants to new industries. This has encouraged more industrial development in Cwmbran.

The Development Corporation has now started the construction of the Central Building in the town centre. The 60,000 sq. ft. of offices in the building will provide clerical jobs, which are badly needed in the new town. The new County Council and Police Headquarters being erected in Croesyceiliog will also provide clerical work.

This year the Council decided to join with the County Council in their 'dual-provision' scheme for schools. The scheme provides for the establishment of amenities e.g. swimming pools, tennis courts and playing fields at secondary schools, for the use of the schools during school hours and the public after school hours and at weekends.

There continued to be little commercial entertainment in the town although this year a number of festivities were organised as part of the Croeso '69 celebrations. The Council's Entertainments' Department arranged the Annual Carnival and a fireworks' display.

The Welsh Senior Championship and Welsh Marathon were held at the Stadium in July and I understand that the Great Britain v France

Athletics meeting is scheduled to take place there in August 1970 - one result of the successful Olympic Trials held in 1968.

The Public Health Department was visited by a Medical Officer, Dr. Toshisada Ishito, M.D., and his Chief Administrative Assistant, Mr. Kuninori Funaguchi, from the prefecture of Gifu-Ken, Japan. The visit was part of an organised world tour designed to increase the visitors' experience of international medical services. The visit to Cwmbran was essentially a visit to a developing area in which new medical services were required. Apart from expressing their opinions about the town centre development, the schools and clinics, they were impressed by the beauty of the town. The number of trees and parks appeared to be a new and unusual experience for them.

Another group visiting Cwmbran during the year was of students of the D.F.H. course from Bristol University, some of whom were either working or had qualified in the Far East.

The group was addressed by and conducted around the new town by Officers of the Council and the Development Corporation and the visit was considered so successful educationally, that a request for it to be repeated next year has already been made.

In June the Young Volunteer Force Foundation was invited to initiate a community work scheme in the new town by the Cwmbran Urban and Pontypool Rural District Councils, together with the Development Corporation. These bodies expected the Foundation to investigate social development and the effect of new town life on the needs of young people.

A report was produced by a team member of the Force. The first stage of its work was to be the establishment of a central meeting point in the town centre, at which young people and others could meet for help and support and use as a base for the development of groups involved in community life and social problems. The Force hopes to work in conjunction with the statutory bodies, making research into the needs of the young population and attempting to involve people of all ages in community projects. It is expected that the work of the four full-time members of the Force will have been completed within 2 years and that during this time they will be producing both progress reports and a final comprehensive report about the whole project.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1969	31,420
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 31.12.69. ...	9,890
Sum represented by penny rate	£4,300
Total Rateable Value	£1,086,218

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1969 was 31,420, an increment of 1,130 compared with the mid-year estimate for 1968. There were 688 live births and 237 deaths, so that the natural increase of the population was 451.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.84 for births and 1.68 for deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	331	318	649
Illegitimate	27	12	39
	358	330	688
	=====		

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population ...	21.9
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population ...	18.39
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate ...	1.13
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population.	16.58
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population ...	16.91
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population ...	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...	6.01
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire ...	6.67

There were 91 fewer live births in 1969 than 1968, the first year since 1964 that the number of live births has not exceeded the number for the previous year. In 1964 the population exceeded that of 1963 by 450 with a natural increase in population of 309. In 1969 the population exceeded that of 1968 by 1,150 and the natural increase was 451, only 42 more than in 1964. Is this perhaps an indication of the use of family planning facilities in the county and the country?

The crude live birth rate was 5.32 live births per 1,000 population more than for Monmouthshire, 3.82 live births per thousand population less than for last year and 5.6 more than the rate for England and Wales. The local adjusted live birth rate was greater than that for Monmouthshire by 1.75 live births per thousand population and 2.63 greater than that for England and Wales. The ratio of the local adjusted rate to the national rate was 1.13, a decrease of 0.16 when compared with last year and equal to the rate in 1967.

Illegitimate live births percent of total live births increased by 2.03 per cent when compared with 1968. The number of illegitimate live births increased by 8, a sad reflection on last year's decrease of 7. Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire decreased by 0.08 per cent.

In 1966 I stated for the first time that with increasing health education, it was to be hoped that the illegitimate birth rate would be contained. My hope was that the illegitimate birth rate would decline. That young men and women must behave responsibly and have consideration for each other's health, happiness and careers has been stated in the last two reports. Regretfully some younger people do not appear to be as concerned about this as are their seniors. It may be that in today's more charitable society some young people, as they must have been in the past, in spite of family upsets, are happy to give birth to illegitimate children. The female partner is the one likely to be most injured in any promiscuous relationship. Do illegitimate births continue to occur because family planning facilities are not yet as available as they might be for the unmarried? At advice centres for the unmarried, not only might contraception be stressed but also the other hazards of promiscuity, which will of course include venereal diseases. The conception of children when they are not wanted and when their parents are unable to support them, is considered lamentable by most adults, particularly at a time when the increase in the world population is becoming an international problem. Had it not been for the Abortion Act, it is possible that the illegitimacy rate would have been higher.

Total live and Stillbirths

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	337	320	657
Illegitimate	27	12	39
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Total	364	332	696
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Stillbirths

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<hr/>					
			6	2	8
<hr/>					

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	0.25
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	...	0.26
Total live and stillbirths	...	696
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	11.49
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	16.17
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	13.00

There were 8 stillbirths, double the number for 1968. Six stillbirths were of males and two of females. Each stillbirth was legitimate.

The stillbirth rate per thousand total live and stillbirths increased by 6.38 to 11.49 stillbirths when compared with 1968. The rate for England and Wales continued to decrease, this year by 1.00. The rate for Monmouthshire decreased by 3.37 and was 16.17 stillbirths per thousand total births. The rate for Cwmbran per thousand total births was less than that for Monmouthshire by 4.68 stillbirths per thousand total births.

Stillbirths by Cause:

<u>Cause of Death</u>					<u>No.</u>
Congenital malformation: Anencephalic spina					
	bifida	...	...	...	1
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal hypertension	...	...	...	...	2
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Vasa praevia	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					8
					=

You will note that only one of the stillbirths was due to a congenital malformation, the remainder were due to diseases of pregnancy, which in two of the eight cases was associated with antepartum haemorrhage.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age):

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate ...	11	7	18
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Total ...	11	7	18
<hr/>			

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	26.62
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	20.73
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	18.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	27.73
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	21.02
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	16.39
Illegitimate infant deaths for England and Wales per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	25.00

INFANT MORTALITY (CONTINUED):

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under
4 weeks of age):

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-
Total			5	3	8
=====					
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births					11.63
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births					14.22
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births					12.00

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under
1 week of age):

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	3	3	6
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-
			3	3	6
=====					
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births..					8.72
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births					11.99
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales					10.00

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under
1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths):

Perinatal mortality rate	20.11
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire..				...	27.33
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales				...	23.00

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE.

Number of deaths by age.

	<u>Under 1</u> <u>week of</u> <u>age</u>	<u>1 week</u> <u>to under</u> <u>4 weeks</u> <u>of age</u>	<u>4 weeks</u> <u>to under</u> <u>1 year</u> <u>of age</u>
Bronchopneumonia			6
Congenital malformations:			
Congenital heart disease with patent ductus arteriosus			1
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula		1	
Spina bifida with hydrocephalus	1		
Gastro enteritis			2
Inhalation of feed			2
Interstitial emphysema ...	1		
Prematurity	4		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	1	11
	=====	=====	=====

There were 18 infant deaths, 8 more than last year. Eleven deaths were of males and 7 of females. No deaths were of illegitimate infants.

Six deaths were early neonatal, 1 death was neonatal and the remaining 11 deaths were of infants aged between 4 weeks and one year. Six infant deaths, all of infants aged less than 2 months, occurred at home, while the remaining 12 took place in hospital. Eight of the latter were of infants aged less than 1 week.

Last year was the fifth year in which the infant mortality rate for Cwmbran decreased. This year the rate has more than doubled when compared with last year and although the number of deaths of infants aged less than 4 weeks is the same as last year, deaths of infants aged between 4 weeks and less than 1 year increased from 3 to 11. The infant mortality rate of 26.62 deaths per thousand live births is 5.89 more than the Monmouthshire rate and 8.62 per thousand live births more than the rate for England and Wales.

Of the deaths of infants aged less than 1 week, 4 were due to prematurity, a major cause of the national perinatal mortality rate, 1 to interstitial emphysema and 1 to a congenital anomaly.

Of the 11 infant deaths of children aged more than 4 weeks and less than one year, 6 were due to bronchopneumonia, 3 of the children dying at home and 3 in hospital, 1 to a congenital anomaly, 2 to gastroenteritis one infant dying in hospital and the other at home, and two deaths - both occurring at home - were due to inhalation of feed. The two latter

children were aged more than 4 months. These deaths suggest that some primitive habits die hard. The practice of leaving a child unattended with either a bottle or other food is fraught with danger.

The neonatal mortality rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 2.59 deaths per thousand live births and less than that for England and Wales by 0.37 deaths per thousand live births.

In 1968 there was a dramatic decrease in the perinatal mortality rate to 12.77 stillbirths and deaths under one week of age combined per thousand total live and stillbirths. This year, even though the rate is 2.89 less than the rate for England and Wales and 7.22 less than the rate for Monmouthshire, the increase to a more unfavourable rate is disappointing.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	0.34
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	0.19

No maternal deaths were attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.

DEATHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	141	96	237
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population	7.54
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population	12.67
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	1.06
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	12.5
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population..	14.0
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	11.9

For the third year in succession the crude death rate has marginally increased. This year from 7.16 to 7.54 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate was less than for Monmouthshire by 4.96 and for England and Wales by 4.36 deaths per thousand population. The local adjusted rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 1.33 and more than that for England and Wales by 0.77 deaths per thousand population. The ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate has increased from 1.02 in 1968 to 1.06 in 1969.

A comparison of deaths by sex again shows an excess of male deaths. This year there were 141 male deaths to 96 female deaths. Among those aged more than 65 years, 84 deaths were of males and 64 of females.

DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3

	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	1- 5-	5- 15-	15- 25-	25- 35-	35- 45-	45- 55-	55- 65-	65- 75 and over
Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous system etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	36	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	12	8
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	7
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	5
Other Diseases of Circulatory system	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	M	13	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	2
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

[illegible]

Between the ages of 45 and 64 years, middle age, there were 34 male deaths and 21 of females. This is the first year since 1966 that male deaths in middle age have not been double those of females, although they were 61.8 per cent of the deaths. Among persons aged less than 45 years, 23 deaths were of males and 11 of females.

The retirement of men at 65 years and of women at 60 years is not in keeping with the excess mortality rate of men at all ages. Surely the prospective life of women supports a later, rather than an earlier age of retirement.

The 108 deaths, 62 of males and 46 of females, due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system were 21 less than half the total number of deaths. Fifty four deaths, 36 of males and 18 of females, were attributed to ischaemic heart disease; 19 of these deaths were of persons aged less than 65 years and 35 of persons over this age. Considering this group of deaths as a whole, 70 deaths, 64.8 per cent, were of persons aged more than 65 years.

Deaths from neoplasms formed the next largest group of deaths with 56 deaths, 31 of males and 25 of females, 15 more than last year. Twenty seven deaths, 1 death less than half the total due to neoplasms were of persons aged less than 65 years.

Eleven deaths, 10 of males, were due to neoplasm of the lung. This is the largest number of deaths due to this cause since 1965 when deaths numbered 14. Eight of the deaths, including the female death, were of persons of middle age. It is to be hoped that deaths from this cause and those due to coronary thrombosis will continue to decrease among the general population, as they have among doctors, who are more aware than most of the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Fifteen deaths, 9 more than last year, were due to bronchitis and emphysema. Fourteen of the deaths, 11 of males and 3 of females, were of persons aged more than 65 years. With this group, as with neoplasm of the lung, male cigarette smoking habits partially account for the differential sex incidence.

There were 10 deaths from accidents, including 3 motor vehicle accidents. Seven deaths were of males and 3 of females.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) for 1969

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Otherwise Ascertained</u>
Dysentery	23	-
Food Poisoning.	6	-
Infective Jaundice	15	-
Measles	212	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-

With the exception of tuberculosis, five diseases, dysentery, food poisoning, infective hepatitis, measles and scarlet fever, were notified. These diseases are reported in tabular form as in previous years.

There were 23 cases of Sonne dysentery, 9 in the first quarter and 4 in the second quarter of the year in the month of April. Each of these cases and other suspected cases was visited. Faecal specimens were collected from each case and from all members of the family in which the case or cases occurred. The specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for identification of organisms. Patients remained under observation until 3 faecal specimens taken at weekly intervals were negative for organisms.

Fifteen school children were known to be infected. Most were excluded from school until the infection had been eliminated, even though many cases must have occurred whose symptoms, in the case of children, were neither recognised by themselves nor by their parents. One food handler was requested to stop work until found to be free from infection.

In outbreaks of dysentery, infective hepatitis and some other infections, the most important precautions to be taken to obviate the spread of infection are:-

1. The washing of hands, using soap and nail brush, after using the toilet.
2. The washing of hands before preparing or handling food.

An advertisement outlining the methods of preventing the spread of gastro-intestinal infections was published by the Council in local newspapers.

The 6 cases of food poisoning were all members of a family which visited Spain in August. The infecting organism was *Salmonella panama*.

Measles is endemic in urban communities, becoming epidemic every second year. The last epidemic year was 1967 when there were 313 notifications. In 1968 there were 198 notifications and this year, an epidemic year, 212. It may be that the slight increase, 14 cases, between an epidemic and a non-epidemic year is the first indication of the success of the measles vaccination programme in Cwmbran. Since 1959 the difference in the number of notifications between an epidemic and non-epidemic year has not been as few.

Cases of infective hepatitis occurred throughout the district. There were 15 notifications from family doctors, 10 from schools and there was one death. Three cases of scarlet fever were notified.

Cwmbran was affected, as was the remainder of the United Kingdom, by an outbreak of influenza due to the Hong Kong strain of influenza virus A2. I am indebted to the local office of the Ministry of Health and Social Security for information about the outbreak in which claims for sickness benefit ranged from 200% to 495% between the last week of December 1969 and the first week of January 1970.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than
Tuberculosis) DURING 1969

BY AGE GROUPS

	Total	Under 1	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 +
Measles	220	8	28	29	40	32	73	6	1	3
Dysentery	19	-	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Acute Meningitis...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	243	9	31	31	44	34	76	10	3	5

	Total	Under 1	1 -	2 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 +	Unknown
Infective Jaundice	15	-	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1

	Total	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64
Food Poisoning ...	6	1	2	2	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS.

Five hundred and fourteen cases of infectious disease were reported by head teachers, 359 more than in 1968.

		Total	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Measles	German Measles	Infective Hepatitis	Mumps	Chicken- pox	Impetigo	Ringworm	
Brookfield Junior...	...	11	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	
Coed Eva Infants ...	...	28	-	-	26	-	-	-	2	-	-
Coed Eva Junior ...	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fairwater Infants...	...	23	1	-	2	2	5	13	-	-	-	
Maendy Infants ...	...	158	-	-	2	80	-	75	1	-	-
Maendy Junior ...	...	41	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-
Mount Pleasant Junior	...	16	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	-	
Pontnewydd Infants	...	82	3	1	4	11	4	18	40	1	-	
St. David's Infants	...	132	1	1	32	35	-	50	13	-	-	
St. David's Junior	...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Two Locks Nursery	...	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			<hr/>									
			514	5	2	87	138	9	205	66	1	1
			<hr/>									

The increase was due to the notification of considerably more cases of mumps and german measles than have been reported in the last 7 years. In addition to mumps and german measles, cases of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, infective hepatitis, chicken pox and 1 case each of impetigo and ringworm were reported. Cases of chicken pox and german measles were reported predominantly in the first quarter of the year and those of mumps in the last quarter of the year.

Since all infectious diseases are not notifiable, reports by head teachers are the only way in which non-notifiable diseases may be estimated. Head teachers are thanked for their promptness in reporting infectious diseases.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

These services are provided by the County Council at infant welfare clinics and by general practitioners. The number of children and young persons receiving immunisation courses and booster injections during 1969 will be seen from the following table:-

Immunisation Courses by age:

<u>Type of Vaccine or Dose</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Year of birth</u>		<u>1966</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>- 65</u>	<u>Others less than 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Triple DTP	3	321	66	10	8	-	408
2. Diphtheria/tetanus	-	7	2	1	4	1	15
3. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Diphtheria (Lines 1 + 2)	3	328	68	11	12	1	423
Whooping Cough (Line 1)	3	321	66	10	8	-	408
Tetanus (Lines 1, 2 & 3)	3	328	68	11	13	5	428

Reinforcing Doses - Number of Persons by Age:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>Year of birth</u>		<u>1966</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>- 65</u>	<u>Others less than 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Triple DTP	1	6	147	37	26	-	217
2. Diphtheria/tetanus	-	-	13	4	413	10	440
3. Tetanus	-	-	1	1	1	16	19
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria (Lines 1,2+4)	1	6	160	41	440	10	658
Whooping Cough (Line 1)	1	6	147	37	26	-	217
Tetanus (Lines 1, 2 + 3)	1	6	161	42	440	26	676

In 1967 immunisation returns appeared to be satisfactory when compared with national statistics, but in spite of an increased birth rate in 1968 the number of children receiving injections against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in 1968 was almost halved when compared with 1967. The reason for this was thought to be the change in the age of immunisation. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has begun since 1968 at the age of 6 months and not at 3 months as it was in 1967. The second injection is given 6 weeks later and the third 6 months after the second. One result is that any child born in the year of the report will not have completed this course of injections by the end of the year, if the immunisation schedule outlined above is adhered to.

Older children are more difficult to manage and may respond with more resistance to injections than those who are younger. It is to be hoped that this resistance will not dissuade mothers from ensuring that immunisation courses are completed.

The percentage of children in Cwmbran receiving the primary immunisation course against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus over the last 5 years is interesting:-

<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
41.9%	74%	81%	41%	Nil

The immunisation rates for Monmouthshire against whooping cough in 1966 was 60% and in 1967, 55%, for England and Wales 74% and 76% respectively.

This may be the last year in which it is possible to give immunisation returns for the Cwmbran Urban District. In future, instead of collating the returns at the local Area Office, this will be carried out by the Statistics Section of the Health Department of the Monmouthshire County Council and immunisation returns published on an Area basis. The Cwmbran Urban District Council, will, therefore, be included with the returns for the whole of the new town and Caerleon Urban District.

Parents are encouraged to ensure that their children receive three triple antigen injections for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, starting the course when they are five or six months of age. Before children enter school a further reinforcing injection for diphtheria and tetanus is advised.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to children and adults under 40 years of age throughout the year. For children the course of three oral doses of poliomyelitis vaccine is administered with the triple vaccine and again with the diphtheria/tetanus reinforcing dose before school entry.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1969

The number of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated in 1969 is shown in the following table:-

<u>Age</u>		<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Number Re-vaccinated</u>
1 year	...	187	-
2 - 4 years	...	82	1
5 - 15 years	...	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	...	285	6
		===	=

The number of children vaccinated decreased from 303 in 1968 to 285 in 1969, a disappointing response for the year.

Vaccination against smallpox is recommended between the ages of 1 and 2 years, when complications with an initial vaccination are less frequent than at other times of life. It is to be regretted that some parents object to their children being vaccinated because of the reactions they themselves experienced when being vaccinated for the first time as adults. Some do not appreciate that severe reactions are rarely seen among children.

TUBERCULOSIS

One new case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified and there was 1 inward transfer from another district.

One male patient, notified in 1938 died.

The early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis leads to a favourable outcome.

At the end of the year there were 88 cases on the tuberculosis register:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
Males	40	6
Females	37	5

The mass Radiography Service carried out surveys at factories in the district, visiting Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., Precision Forgings Ltd., South Wales Refractories Ltd., Whitehead Hill Ltd. and Burtons Biscuit Co. Ltd. The results of the survey are given below:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number examined	1651	1155	496
Number found to be abnormal..	25	18	7
Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	7	6	1
Other abnormalities of the Chest	18	12	6

Last year I stated that it was noticeable that the number of people using the general survey compared unfavourably with the number examined during a factory survey. This year only factory surveys are reported and it is worthy of mention that the rationalisation of the mass radiography surveys in Wales was under consideration before the end of the year, because of the decrease in the number of new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed by the use of this service.

PARASITIC DISEASES

Scabies:

Seven cases of scabies were investigated by the Public Health Departments of the local Council and County Council.

Helminths:

Number of persons investigated	...	...	12
Persons positive for:			
1. Whipworm - <i>Trichuris trichiura</i>..	...	...	8
2. Ascariasis - <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	...	...	1

Protozoa:

Persons positive for <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	1
---	-----	-----	---

Most of the persons investigated for helminths and protozoa were immigrants working in catering establishments or members of their families. Two were natives of this country who had returned after working abroad for a number of years. No person was found to be suffering from hookworm. One case of *Giardia lamblia* was a young boy who also suffered from whipworm infection.

At the end of the year some of the patients were still suffering from whipworm infection, in spite of treatment. There seems to be a need for the investigation of drugs which will treat whipworm effectively and easily.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply:

The Public mains water is supplied and distributed by the Gwent Water Board. An adequate supply was provided throughout the year. No complaints of water shortage were received from those isolated dwellings not connected to the public main.

I give below a summary of the results of samples taken from the public mains from 1963 to 1969:-

<u>Year</u>		<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1963	...	20	20	-
1964	...	27	27	-
1965	...	23	21	2
1966	...	18	18	-
1967	...	30	30	-
1968	...	145		37
1969	...	93	85	8

Of the 93 samples of treated water taken from the public main, 6 were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. In each case of an unsatisfactory sample being taken from the public main, the Water Board was informed and after flushing of the service pipes involved repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

In 1968, of the 145 samples taken, 37 were found to be unsatisfactory and as a result investigations by the Water Board's officers were made and a booster dose of chlorine was added to the public main supply at the Grange Road pumping station.

Eighteen samples were taken from isolated properties not supplied with water from the public main and of the 18 samples, 14 were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory and the occupants of the dwellings were advised to boil all water used for drinking purposes or in the preparation and cooking of food.

Drainage and Sewerage:

All sewage, with the exception of that from certain properties at Upper Cwmbran and from an industrial estate at Lower Pontnewydd, is discharged into the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board's trunk sewer, which takes sewage to the Ponthir Sewage Works prior to discharge into the Afon Lwyd river.

During the year work started on the duplication of the Board's sewer from Cwmbran to Ponthir.

No action was taken by the Council to prevent discharges of sewage from properties at Upper Cwmbran into the Blaen Bran brook and no consideration was given to any scheme to connect discharges from the Lower Pontnewydd industrial site into the public sewer.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

The Council continues to collect all domestic refuse by direct labour in specially designed refuse collection vehicles.

The collection of household refuse in plastic sacks rather than in metal refuse bins is being extended in area and all new dwellings being built by the Council and by the Development Corporation are being incorporated into the plastic sack method of collection. In general this has proved to be a most hygienic method but difficulties have arisen when householders deposit their plastic sacks outside the curtilage of their dwellings some hours and even a day prior to collection and so allow roaming cats and dogs to rummage through the frail plastic container. Some protection for these plastic sacks is necessary.

For most of the year disposal of refuse continued to take place at the disused pits at Ty Coch, during which time a new tipping site was prepared south of Maendy Way and West Pontnewydd housing estate. In November the old refuse site at Ty Coch was levelled and adequately covered with clay and tipping commenced at Maendy Way.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one full time Rodent Operator for the control of rodents, mice and all other pests and infestations in the district.

During the year 332 dwellings were treated for rat or mouse infestation and routine inspection and test baiting of 10% of the sewer manholes was carried out twice during the year. With the exception of the older parts of the district, the number of infestations found in sewers was minimal.

Special attention is paid to those areas where vacant houses await demolition for slum clearance work or redevelopment, or where building is in progress. River banks, the disused canal and the refuse tip have also been inspected regularly for the presence of rodents.

DISINFESTATION OF DWELLINGS

At the request of the Council, the Public Health Department recommenced the inspection and fumigation of all Council owned dwellings on termination of tenancy or where transfers between Council tenants have been arranged.

Fifty six Council houses were inspected and all received a routine insecticidal fumigation.

During the year 15 Council owned dwellings were found to be infested with bed bugs and each received at least 2 spraying treatments with insecticide. This treatment was found to be most effective and in each case the infestation was controlled and no further complaints of infestation were received. Some of these bed bug infestations occurred in dwellings which were found to be perfectly clean and the infestation could not be traced back to any particular source. Enquiries were made in factories where employees' outdoor clothing was stored in heated lockers and several furniture removal vans were inspected for bed bug infestations in an attempt to determine possible sources of infestation. No privately owned dwellings were found to be infested with bed bugs.

The Council are prepared to carry out free disinfestation of any privately owned dwelling found to be infested with bed bugs.

The work of pest control and eradication carried out by the department is increasing every year, particularly during the summer when there is a demand for the department to deal with ants, beetles, cluster flies, fleas, wasps' nests and bees' nests. The latter are reluctantly destroyed when known bee-keepers cannot or do not want to remove the hives and when the nest is considered to be a nuisance.

During the year 81 spraying treatments were carried out for the eradication of insects and other pests.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

The premises subject to the above Regulations are:-

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cafes and Restaurants			...	...	...	9
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish & Chip Shops		...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	55
Public Houses and Clubs			...	...	...	32
Food Manufacturing Premises	..			...	...	6
Factory Canteens		...	...	...	...	12
School Canteens		...	...	...	...	15
Warehouses and Cash & Carry						
Wholesalers	...		...	...	...	5
					...	189
					...	189

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16, the provision of wash hand basins	...	...	186
Number of premises not complying with the above Regulation	...	...	3
The number of premises to which Regulation 19, the provision of a sink, applies	...	...	189
The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19...	...	...	189

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

All retail food shops, warehouses, canteens, warehouses and restaurants were regularly inspected during the year but, due to shortage of staff and illness, the number of inspections and consequently the frequency of such inspections could not be maintained to the level which this important duty requires.

Regularly inspections not only ensure that the facilities are provided and maintained in a hygienic condition but help to impress upon the management and staff the need to use the facilities provided and to encourage a high standard of personal hygiene and cleanliness.

The standard of food hygiene generally in catering establishments in the area is of a satisfactory standard, nevertheless 105 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were brought to the attention of the occupiers of food premises during the year. No prosecutions were taken by the Council in respect of these contraventions. They may be summarised as under:-

Lack of cleanliness of fittings, equipment, utensils and persons	...	...	...	26
Need of redecoration of food rooms	...	...	...	10
Structural defects	...	...	...	3
Dirty condition of fittings and utensils	...	...	...	4
Smoking in a food room	...	...	...	1
Absence of notice requesting persons to wash their hands	...	...	...	7
Lack of space for outdoor clothing facilities	...	...	...	3
Defective walls, ceilings, floors, etc.	...	...	...	5
Unsatisfactory lighting	...	...	...	1
Lack of adequate sink with hot and cold water	...	...	...	7
Lack of adequate wash hand basin or obstruction of wash hand basin	...	...	...	4
Lack of intervening ventilated space between water closet and food room	...	...	...	1
Absence of adequate first aid materials	...	...	...	5
Insanitary accumulation of refuse and lack of proper bins	...	...	...	2
Absence of nailbrush, soap and towel	...	...	...	15
Food not protected from risk of contamination	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory condition of fittings and utensils	...	...	...	10

Ice Cream:

During the year 89 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples, 73 were considered to be satisfactory and 16 failed to pass the methylene blue test and were provisionally graded 3 or 4.

Special attention was given to the soft type of ice cream retailed from mobile vehicles and to shops where the "cold mix" type of soft ice cream is made on the premises. Forty three samples were taken from mobile ice cream vans, of which 12 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. Thirty nine samples were taken from shops where ice cream is manufactured by the "cold mix" process, of which 4 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Seven samples of pre-packed ice cream from nationally known ice cream manufacturers were taken, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

In every case where an unsatisfactory sample was taken, a thorough investigation of the method of manufacture, preparation and storage was made and repeat samples were taken.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

Inspections of all types of food vehicles continued during the year, as and when the vehicles were found retailing.

Generally, the standard of hygiene was good and it was noticeable that persons to whom letters were sent regarding contraventions were prepared to co-operate to ensure compliance. This can be seen from the fact that in 1968 there were 53 inspections made and 42 letters were sent to persons contravening the Regulations, but in 1969, out of 48 inspections, only 12 notices were required to be sent.

The contraventions may be summarised as follows:-

Name and address of trader not displayed	...	...	10
Lack of receptacle for refuse or rubbish	...	...	8
Lack of suitable first aid materials	...	...	7
Absence of sink for washing food or equipment	...	...	2
No hot water over wash hand basin	...	...	1
Soap, nailbrush and towels not provided	...	...	5
The wash hand basin not kept clean	...	...	1
Clean washable overclothing not being worn	...	...	4

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS
ACT 1955

Number of premises registered to manufacture					
ice cream	...	...	...	...	1
Number of premises registered to sell ice					
cream	...	...	...	...	61
Number of premises registered for the manufac-					
ture and preparation of potted, pickled,					
pressed or preserved foods	...	...	...	...	17

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is administered in Cwmbran by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Sixty seven samples of food, 18 of which were milk and 49 other foods, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Ten samples were found to be not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchasers.

Complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons buying food in Cwmbran, allegedly not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser are referred to the Weights and Measures Department of the Monmouthshire County Council.

Close co-operation exists between the Weights and Measures Inspector and the Public Health Inspectors in this field.

UNSOOUND FOOD

The following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip was supervised.

				<u>Pkts./tins</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Home killed meat	...	...	...		1497
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	1249	1625
Tinned & frozen vegetables	...	...	...	1811	1566
Fresh & tinned fruit	...	...	...	1736	1721
Soups and stews	...	...	...	321	278
Milk and milk products	...	...	...	482	323
Tinned and frozen fish	...	...	...	1088	601
Baby food and cereals	...	...	...	129	110
Biscuits and Flour	...	...	...	105	116
Fruit Juice & Drinks	...	...	...	123	88
Other Foodstuffs	...	...	...	<u>333</u>	<u>600</u>
				7376	8525
				====	====

A large proportion of the above unsound food was condemned at wholesale warehouses prior to distribution to the retail trade.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is intended to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees in offices, retail shops, warehouses and catering establishments in the same manner as the Factory Acts protect the employees in factories.

There are 331 premises registered with the Cwmbran Urban District Council, comprising 65 offices, 221 retail shops, 14 wholesale shops or warehouses and 31 catering establishments. There are 1,899 persons employed in these registered premises, mainly in the retail shops.

Two hundred and fifteen visits of inspection were made during the year to registered premises and 35 contraventions of the Act were brought to the notice of owners or occupiers of the premises concerned.

Even though the Act has now been in operation for the past six years, employers and, particularly, employees, still appear to be unaware of the provisions of the Act. An Abstract of the main provisions of the Act should be displayed in all registered premises and I feel that it would be of benefit to all employees to read this Abstract and apply its provisions to the premises in which they are employed.

The nature of the contraventions found in registered premises in Cwmbran during the year may be summarised as under:-

Premises not kept in a clean state	...	...	...	10
Premises in need of redecoration	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding of rooms	...	...	...	3
Effective means of heating not provided	...	...	...	2
Reasonable temperature not maintained	...	...	...	1
A suitable thermometer not provided on each floor	...	...	...	15
Effective ventilation not provided or maintained	...	...	...	4
Suitable and sufficient lighting not provided	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation not properly maintained	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation not kept in a clean state	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation in need of redecoration	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation not marked to show for person of which sex	...	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation not effectively lighted	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation not effectively ventilated	...	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation not screened to ensure privacy	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities not maintained or kept in a clean state	...	...	...	2
A suitable supply of wholesome drinking water not provided	...	...	...	4
Suitable provision not made for outdoor clothing	...	...	...	2
Suitable and sufficient seats not provided for persons employed	...	...	...	1
Floor coverings broken and in need of repair	...	...	...	3
Staircases not properly maintained or obstructed	...	...	...	3

Unsatisfactory lighting	...	...	1
Suitable handrails not provided on stairs	...	...	5
First aid box not provided or maintained			
to required standard of contents	...	...	19
An Abstract of the Act not displayed	...	...	22
Certificate of Lifts & Hoists Regulations			
not available	...	...	1
Dangerous machinery not properly guarded	...	...	2
Dangerous acts or practices	...	...	2

ACCIDENTS IN REGISTERED PREMISES:

Eleven accidents, involving loss of work to the injured person for more than 3 days in registered premises, were reported. All accidents were investigated and their causes may be classified as follows:

Accidents with hand tools, knives etc	...	...	1
Falls from one level to another	...	...	2
Falls on same level	...	...	1
Handling goods and materials	...	...	4
Struck by falling person	...	...	1
Falls from fixed stairs	...	...	2

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council in respect of one of these accidents and a fine of £15 and £2 costs was imposed by the Court.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are now two premises in the Urban District licensed in accordance with the provisions of the above Act. These premises are visited frequently and are found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The principal sources of industrial pollution in Cwmbran are the refractory brickworks in the Two Locks Road area and the Foundry complex at Clomendy Road.

In the Two Locks Road area, industrial chimneys from the refractory and brickworks are responsible for the emission of amounts of acid soots, causing nuisance and inconvenience to the inhabitants of housing estates in the vicinity. The effect of these acid soots can be clearly seen on vegetation and on washing hung out to dry in gardens near the works. Indeed, complaints have been received from ladies whose nylon stockings have been rendered useless by the sudden appearance of large holes whilst they have been walking or standing on roadways near the works. Strong representations have been made to the

District Alkali Inspectorate and to the Standing Committee on Air Pollution of the Ministry of Technology on several occasions. As yet no effective steps have been taken to prevent the emission of these soots. Storage on open ground of large quantities of shale and the crushing of the shale to make bricks, also contributes to the general atmospheric pollution in the Two Locks Road area.

The Foundry complex in Clomendy Road remains a prime source of air pollution. The dusty nature of foundry work and the various metal processes carried out at the works, makes the production of dust inevitable and although much has been done to provide dust arrestors, this alone is insufficient unless the collected dust is disposed of in a satisfactory manner and factory roadways, yards and open areas outside the factory are constantly kept free of deposited dust and grit.

The arrestment equipment of two of the cold blast cupolas in the foundry need replacement and it has been promised that these two remaining cupolas will be fitted with efficient wet type arrestors during the year 1969. This type of arrestor is now considered to be the most practical means of dust arrestment from cold blast cupolas.

Measurements and observations of grit and dust deposits in the Town Centre and Two Locks Road areas and the smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide of the air at the Council Offices have been continued.

The average monthly deposit of grit and dust at the Town Centre deposit gauge shows a 6% decrease whilst at the Two Locks Road deposit gauge there was a 24% decrease, when compared with deposits in 1968. Based on the first six months of 1969, the daily smoke concentration at the Council Offices shows a slight increase of 4% over that of 1968 and the daily average sulphur dioxide content of the air at the Council Offices remains the same as that of 1968.

Emissions of smoke from factory chimneys and boilers used for steam raising and space heating were minimal throughout the year and no contraventions of the Dark Smoke Regulations were observed.

During the year the Council considered the creation of Smoke Control areas in Cwmbran and a report on this subject will be submitted to the Council when staff is available to make the necessary investigations and surveys. In the meantime, all houses built by the Cwmbran Urban District Council and Cwmbran Development Corporation are being provided with gas or electric means of heating and cooking and it is noticeable that many privately owned houses have been converted to electric, gas or smokeless solid fuel methods of central heating.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) By Local Authority:

Number of separate dwellings owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1969:-

Temporary	...	...	...	...	100
Permanent	...	...	...	...	2,371

Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1969 8

Number of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1969 -

(b) By Cwmbran Development Corporation:

Number of dwellings completed by Corporation at 31st December, 1969:-

Houses	...	...	...	3947	
Flats	...	...	...	<u>819</u>	4,766
Shops	...	...	...	...	199

Number of Development Corporation dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1969:-

Houses:	1 bedroom	...	...	11	
	2 "	...	...	34	
	3 "	...	...	297	
	4 "	...	...	23	
	5 "	...	...	<u>10</u>	375
Flats:	1 bedroom	...	...	-
	2 "	...	...	-
	3 "	...	...	-
Shops:		...	...	-

(c) New dwellings completed during year 1969:

By Local Authority:

Houses:	2 bedroom	...	...	8	
	3 "	...	...	4	
	4 "	...	...	-
Flats	1 bedroom	...	...	-
Bungalows	1 bedroom	...	...	<u>15</u>	27

By Development Corporation:

Houses	...	...	...	62	
Flats	...	...	...	12	
Shops	...	...	...	<u>24</u>	98

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	15
Not in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	-

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act 1957:

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)	...	...	11
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26	...	...	-
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18			-

(c) Families Displaced 25

(d) Number of Houses made fit

1. After informal action by Local Authority	...	...	15
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	...	...	3
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	-
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957...			-

(e) Houses in which defects were remedied ... 11

(f) Unfit houses in temporary use -

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of Discretionary Grants made during 1969	...	6
Number of Standard Grants made during 1969	...	2
Number of Improvement Loans made during 1969	...	6

HOUSING ACT - Improvement Areas.

No areas were declared Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, during 1969.

RENT ACT 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

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My thanks are due to officers of the Council and Development Corporation who have provided me with information for this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
CWMBRAN.

VITAL STATISTICSMOTHERS AND INFANTSLive Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	688
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	21.9
Ratio of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.13

<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> (per cent of total live births)	6.01
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Stillbirths:

Number	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	11.49

<u>Total Live and Stillbirths</u>	696
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<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year)	18
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Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26.62
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	27.73

<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.63
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<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8.72
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	20.11
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

<u>PREMISES</u>	<u>Number on Register. (2)</u>	<u>Inspections (3)</u>	<u>Written Notices (4)</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority...	9	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	83	24	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	8	16	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

<u>PARTICULARS</u> (1)	<u>Found</u> (2)	<u>Remedied</u> (3)	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u> (4)	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</u> (5)	<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u> (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3). ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective..	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work). ...	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

<u>NATURE OF WORK.</u>	<u>No. of out- workers in August, list required by Section 110 (2) (c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</u>	<u>No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply lists</u>	<u>No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises</u>	<u>Section III notices served.</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wig Preparation	5	-	-	-	-	-
Uniforms	1	-	-	-	-	-

MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER.

Expressed as tons per sq. mile per month.

<u>Town Centre</u> <u>Gauge:</u>		<u>Rainwater</u> <u>ins.</u>	<u>Undissolved</u> <u>Solids</u>	<u>Dissolved</u> <u>Solids</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u>
January	...	5.12	18.07	6.67	24.74
February	...	2.72	16.87	5.41	22.28
March	...	3.11	5.41	4.11	9.52
April	...	1.93	32.03	3.97	36.00
May	...	5.24	34.77	16.67	51.44
June	...	2.13	18.51	3.63	22.14
July	...	2.13	24.98	3.25	28.22
August	...	2.17	31.00	5.58	36.58
September	...	2.21	17.16	4.35	21.51
October	...	0.75	27.33	1.97	29.30
November	...	5.36	36.64	8.29	44.93
December	...	4.26	10.78	5.95	16.73

Two Locks Road Gauge:

January	...	4.22	12.34	5.47	17.81
February	...	3.90	16.69	5.98	22.67
March	...	3.11	10.50	4.59	15.09
April	...	2.52	14.41	4.25	18.66
May	...	5.04	14.72	13.43	28.14
June	...	2.01	17.33	4.08	21.41
July	...	1.89	22.26	2.86	25.12
August	...	1.89	13.38	3.65	17.03
September	...	1.93	45.65	4.87	50.52
October	...	0.91	8.24	2.30	10.54
November	...	5.08	11.96	5.34	17.30
December	...	3.51	20.54	4.66	25.20

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE
CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran.

		<u>Highest Value</u>		<u>Lowest Value</u>		<u>Monthly Average</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO₂</u>
January	...	243	171	21	43	90.6	79.7
February	...	147	194	20	41	74	78
March	...	147	194	14	42	70	126
April	...	83	266	9	36	30	73
May	...	48	108	10	30	21.9	56.1
June	...	38	100	5	29	18.5	43.1

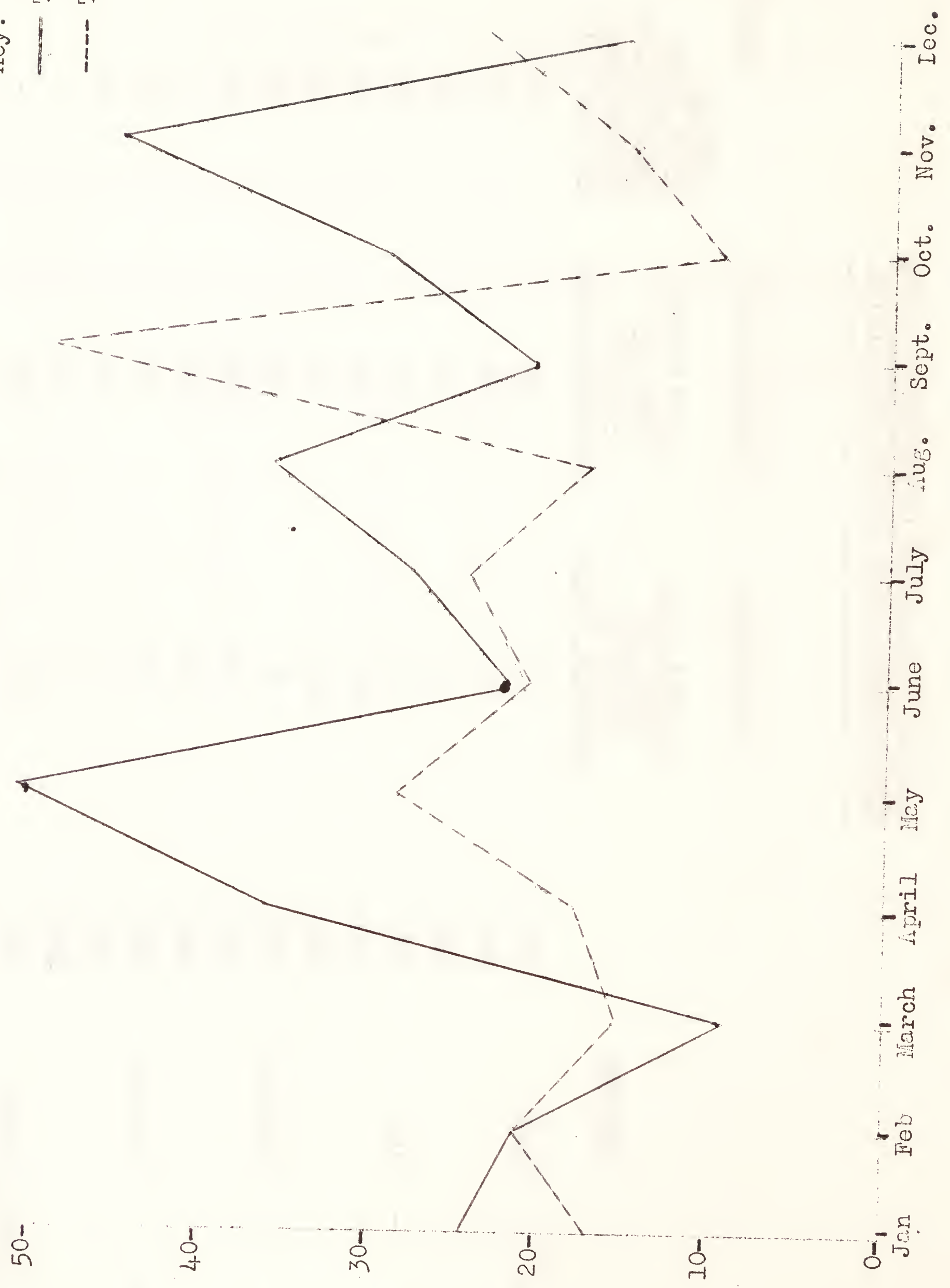
QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER
SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE.

		<u>Town Centre</u>	<u>Two Locks Road</u>	<u>Council Offices</u>
		<u>Deposit Gauge</u>	<u>Deposit Gauge</u>	<u>Average</u>
		<u>Tons per</u>	<u>Tons per</u>	<u>Daily Smoke</u>
		<u>sq. mile</u>	<u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
		<u>Quarterly total</u>	<u>Quarterly total</u>	<u>Microgrammes</u>
				<u>per cu. metre.</u>
<u>Quarter</u>				
January	- March	1967	57	54
		1968	65	80
		1969	56	55
April	- June	1967	53	43
		1968	147	55
		1969	109	68
July	- September	1967	84	51
		1968	73	71
		1969	86	92
October	- December	1967	89	50
		1968	81	61
		1969	90	53
<u>Total Yearly Deposit</u>		1967	283	179
		1968	368	349
		1969	341	268

MONTHLY AVERAGE MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQ. MILE.

Key:
—— Town Centre,
---- Two Locks.



DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

MONTHLY AVERAGE EXPRESSED AS
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.

Key: Smoke ———
SO₂ - - - -

